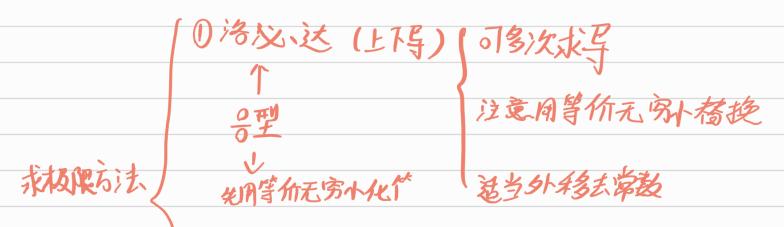
极限也存在运算法则



③正常方法 分子分母同除以九的最高次方 抓太义(分母的最高次的转数) 有理化 (*+~~~) 法可以用上的时降九分级的 化的风景, 九的现象的现象的

同阵以底数绝对值大的机次方

判断极限的存在:夹遍难则

重要极限工:
$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} = (H\Delta)^{\frac{1}{\Delta}} - e$$

$$\lim_{\Delta \to 0} = [H + \Delta]^{\Delta} = e^{-1}$$

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等价无穷小的替换

sinx ax-1 \Rightarrow tmx

$$e^{x} = 1$$

$$|e^{x} - 1| \Leftrightarrow |e^{x} - 1| \Leftrightarrow \frac{x^{2}}{n}$$

$$|e^{x} - 1| \Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{n}$$

左连续
$$f_X = fX$$
 注意的做题时

间断点

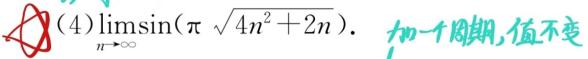
左十右 路松跃间断点

第一类间断点 左右只有一个且一个技两个是±∞ 无穷间断点

lin f(x)存在且f(x)无限振荡振荡间断点xoxo

要点存在性定理

诱导在武芸被



$$= \lim_{\pi \sqrt{4n^{2}+2n}} \left(\frac{1}{\pi \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}+2n}} \right) L + \lim_{\pi \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}+2n}} L = \lim_{\pi \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}+2n}} \frac{1}{\ln \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}+2n}} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{\pi \sqrt{4n^{2}+2n}+2n} \frac{1}{\ln \sqrt{4+\frac{1}{n}+2n}} = 1$$

函数在一点连续 一 这一点的极限一函数值

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)} = A$$
)当 $f(x) \to 0$ 时, $g(x)$ 也一定 $\to \infty$ 不然无法得出结果

